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FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Jun 08, 2020

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ESTATE OF JOHN LEW BROWN,  
deceased, through Clinton L. Brown as the  
Administrator of his Estate,

Plaintiff,

v.

FERRY COUNTY, PETER C. BRANDON,  
KARIN HALL, and FERRY COUNTY  
SHERIFF RAY MAYCUMBER,

Defendants.

No. 2:19-CV-00283-SAB

**ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT, IN  
PART; REMANDING CASE TO  
STATE COURT**

[ECF Nos. 17, 34]

Before the Court is Defendants' Joint Motion for Summary Judgment. ECF 17. A telephonic hearing was held on June 4, 2020. Plaintiff was represented by Douglas Phelps. The Ferry County Defendants were represented by Michael McFarland. Defendant Peter Brandon was represented by Thomas Miller.

John Lew Brown died in a fire that engulfed his mobile home, which was located in Ferry County, Washington. Plaintiff, representing Mr. Brown's estate, initially brought this lawsuit in Lincoln County Superior Court in August 2019. Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of Washington shortly thereafter. Plaintiff is bringing claims for Fourteenth Amendment Right to Bodily

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT, IN PART; REMANDING CASE TO STATE COURT ~ 1**

- 1 Integrity and state law claims for Wrongful death / Negligence and Negligent
- 2 Training, Retention, and Supervision.

Defendants now move for summary judgment. They argue Plaintiff's Fourteenth Amendment claim is precluded by *DeShaney v. Winnebago Cty. Dep't of Soc. Serv.*, 489 U.S. 189 (1989). They assert no government actor created the danger faced by Plaintiff and therefore they cannot be held responsible. Defendants also argue the public duty doctrine bars the wrongful death and negligence state claims. Finally, Defendants maintain that Plaintiff's negligent training, retention, and supervision claims fail because Mr. Brandon was acting within the course and scope of his employment at the time of the action in question. Defendants also move to strike portions of affidavits that they argue are irrelevant or are not based upon personal knowledge.

## Motion Standard

14       Summary judgment is appropriate “if the movant shows that there is no  
15 genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a  
16 matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). There is no genuine issue for trial unless  
17 there is sufficient evidence favoring the non-moving party for a jury to return a  
18 verdict in that party’s favor. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250  
19 (1986). The moving party has the initial burden of showing the absence of a  
20 genuine issue of fact for trial. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986).  
21 If the moving party meets its initial burden, the non-moving party must go beyond  
22 the pleadings and “set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for  
23 trial.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248.

In addition to showing there are no questions of material fact, the moving party must also show it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Smith v. Univ. of Wash. Law Sch.*, 233 F.3d 1188, 1193 (9th Cir. 2000). The moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the non-moving party fails to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of a claim on which the non-moving

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, IN PART; REMANDING CASE TO STATE COURT ~2**

1 party has the burden of proof. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. The non-moving party  
 2 cannot rely on conclusory allegations alone to create an issue of material fact.  
 3 *Hansen v. United States*, 7 F.3d 137, 138 (9th Cir. 1993).

4 When considering a motion for summary judgment, a court may neither  
 5 weigh the evidence nor assess credibility; instead, “the evidence of the non-movant  
 6 is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in his favor.”  
 7 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255.

## 8                   Facts

9                   The majority of the facts are not in dispute since they come from the  
 10 transcripts and recordings of a series of 911 calls that were made on July 26, 2016.

11                  At the time of the fire, John Ley Brown lived in a mobile home that was  
 12 located outside the city of Republic off the Old Kettle Falls Road. The Old Kettle  
 13 Falls Road extends eight miles. Prior to being renamed the Old Kettle Falls Road,  
 14 the lower half of the road was known by locals as Cook Mountain Road and the  
 15 upper half was known as Walker Hill. The Cook Mountain Road portion of Old  
 16 Kettle Falls Road was located off Highway 21. The Walker Hill portion of Old  
 17 Kettle Falls Road was located off Highway 20.

18                  At 4:05 p.m. on July 26, 2016, Mr. Brown called 911 from an inactive cell  
 19 phone<sup>1</sup> and said his house was on fire. He was unable to give his address, and at  
 20 one point said that he lived in Kansas. He was able to tell the 911 operator,  
 21 Defendant Peter Brandon, that he lived on Cook Mountain Road. He ended up  
 22 calling a number of times, hanging up some of times, but when asked he never  
 23 responded with his address.

24                  At 4:16 p.m., Mr. Brandon dispatched the fire department. He directed them  
 25 to respond to the vicinity of Old Kettle Falls Road from the Highway 20 side. Mr.  
 26

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27                  <sup>1</sup> Such phones can call 911 but cannot be called back. Mr. Brown’s location could  
 28 not be traced because his call was transmitted through a single tower.

1 Brown then called back and Mr. Brandon told him that he was sending firetrucks to  
2 the location and that Mr. Brown was interfering with his ability to do his job and to  
3 not call back. At 4:18 p.m. Mr. Brown called 911 and Defendant Karin Hall took  
4 the call. Mr. Brown said that he needed help and said his name was Joseph. Ms.  
5 Hall said the fire crew was in route. At 4:21 p.m., a 911 call was received, and the  
6 caller hung up shortly thereafter. At 4:23 p.m. Mr. Brown called 911 and said, "It's  
7 already gone . . . It's fucking on fire." He was coughing. He hung up when Ms.  
8 Hall asked for his address.

9 One of the firetrucks, R31, dispatched to Old Kettle Falls Road on the  
10 Highway 20 or Sherman Pass side. The driver of the firetruck stated in his  
11 Affidavit that he did not see smoke in that direction but headed there anyway. ECF  
12 No. 28. At Pinegrove Junction, they still did not see any column of smoke but  
13 continued East on Highway 20. *Id.*

14 The other firetruck, R33, left the fire station a couple of minutes behind R31.  
15 The driver of R33 saw a column of smoke when they reached Pinegrove Junction,  
16 and headed in the direction of the smoke, which would be the areas of Highway 21  
17 and Old Kettle Falls Road. ECF No. 29. R33 arrived on the scene at 4:28 p.m. *Id.*

18 Around 4:27 p.m., R31 was notified that the fire was by the PUD garage, so  
19 it turned around and headed to the fire. It arrived at the scene at 4:33 pm.

20 Upon arrival of the scene by R33, the trailer was fully engulfed in fire. The  
21 driver of R33 did not recall anyone mentioning that the trailer was occupied. ECF  
22 No. 29. He did hear on the radio that someone might be on the scene, but he did  
23 not know if that meant inside or outside the home. *Id.* The driver of R31 also stated  
24 that he was not told whether there was anyone in the trailer. ECF No. 28. He could  
25 not see through the windows because they were completely blacked out with  
26 smoke. After the front window was broken, Mr. Brown's body was found in the  
27 kitchen area of the trailer.

28 No ambulance was dispatched prior to finding Mr. Brown's body. The

1 ambulance crew called Mr. Brandon twice to ask him if they should go on the call,  
 2 but he said it was okay to just standby and gave the crew the option to go if they  
 3 wanted. After the body was found, the ambulance was dispatched.

#### 4 **Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Claim**

5 Plaintiff is bringing a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violation of his  
 6 Fourteenth Amendment right to bodily integrity. To succeed on a § 1983 claim, a  
 7 plaintiff must show that (1) the conduct complained of was committed by a person  
 8 acting under color of state law; and (2) the conduct deprived the plaintiff of a  
 9 federal constitutional or statutory right. *Patel v. Kent Sch. Dist.*, 648 F.3d 965, 971  
 10 (9th Cir. 2011).

11 According to Plaintiff's Complaint, Defendants violated his Fourteenth  
 12 Amendment due process right to bodily integrity when Defendants Karen Hall and  
 13 Peter Brandon (1) failed to provide pre-arrival instructions on how to get to safety  
 14 or how to keep Mr. Brown safe until emergency responders could arrive; (2) failed  
 15 to prioritize the emergency call, including failing to obtain relevant information  
 16 from Mr. Brown as to where in the residence he was located and never notified  
 17 emergency responders that the structure was occupied; (3) failed to activate the  
 18 appropriate emergency response; instead telling the ambulance they could do  
 19 whatever they wanted but Mr. Brown was probably not going to need a trip to the  
 20 hospital because he was going to be taken to jail instead; (3) and had time to gather  
 21 all necessary information and provide this information to responding emergency  
 22 personnel but did not do so. ECF No. 1-6.

23 At the hearing, Plaintiff identified the following specific affirmative conduct  
 24 on the part of Mr. Brandon that put Plaintiff in danger: (1) threatening Mr. Brown  
 25 that the police were coming; (2) failing to inquire further and ask questions to try  
 26 to find out where Mr. Brown lived instead of yelling and fighting with Mr. Brown;  
 27 and (3) failing to dispatch the ambulance in a timely fashion.

28 //

1       In *DeShaney*, the United States Supreme Court held the Due Process clause  
 2 generally does not confer any affirmative rights to government aid, even where  
 3 such aid may be necessary to secure life, liberty, or property interest of which the  
 4 government itself may not deprive the individual. 489 U.S. at 196.

5       *DeShaney* recognized that certain “special relationships” may create  
 6 exceptions to the rule that the Due Process does not confer any affirmative rights to  
 7 government aid. Notably, in *Patel*, the Ninth Circuit applied a “state-created  
 8 danger exception” to the rule. 648 F.3d at 971. It recognized that two elements are  
 9 required before the state-created danger exception applies: (1) affirmative conduct  
 10 on the part of the state in placing the plaintiff in danger; and (2) the state acting  
 11 with “deliberate indifference” to a “known or obvious danger.” *Id.*

12       Deliberate indifference is “a stringent standard of fault, requiring proof that  
 13 a municipal actor disregarded a known or obvious consequence of his action.” *Id.*  
 14 at 974 (citation omitted). “[M]ere negligence—or even gross negligence—is not  
 15 enough for deliberate indifference.” *Id.* at 976. “The state actor must recognize an  
 16 unreasonable risk and actually intend to expose the plaintiff to such risks without  
 17 regard to the consequences to the plaintiff.” *Id.* at 974. In other words, the  
 18 defendant “knows that something is going to happen but ignores the risk and  
 19 exposes the plaintiff to it.” *Id.* (quotation omitted).

20       Factors the *Patel* court considered in determining whether a state actor was  
 21 deliberately indifferent included: whether the state actor acted in a manner contrary  
 22 to assisting someone in a known, immediate danger; whether the state actor acted  
 23 in the opposite of what a reasonable person would expect them to do; and whether  
 24 the state actor makes the situation decidedly worse. *Id.* at 975. In reviewing these  
 25 factors, the *Patel* court made clear that while committing a lapse in judgment may  
 26 be negligence, it does not rise to the level of deliberate indifference. *Id.* at 976.

27       Here, reviewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, the  
 28 Court is unable to conclude that Plaintiff’s Fourteenth Amendment Due Process

1 rights were violated. A reasonable jury could not conclude there was affirmative  
2 conduct by Mr. Brandon that put Mr. Brown in danger and a reasonable jury could  
3 only rely on speculation as to how he may have responded to any of Mr. Brandon's  
4 comments made directly to him. While Mr. Brandon expressed his frustration with  
5 Mr. Brown to other persons, most of these statements were not made to Mr.  
6 Brown. Even if Mr. Brandon's statements could be interpreted by Mr. Brown to  
7 mean that the police were going to arrive and arrest him, a reasonable jury could  
8 only rely on speculation to conclude that as a result of the statement, Mr. Brown  
9 chose to stay in his burning trailer, rather than leave it.

10 The evidence does not suggest that Mr. Brandon harbored the requisite  
11 mental state of intentionally or knowingly subjecting Mr. Brown to a known or  
12 obvious danger. Under Plaintiff's theory, in order to find that Mr. Brandon was  
13 deliberately indifferent, a reasonable jury would have to conclude that Mr.  
14 Brandon intentionally sent the firetrucks in the wrong direction, knowing that Mr.  
15 Brown would be injured or would perish in the fire. Similarly, a reasonable jury  
16 would have to conclude that Mr. Brandon intentionally refrained from dispatching  
17 the ambulance so Mr. Brown would not be treated for any injuries. A reasonable  
18 jury could not come to such conclusion. What the evidence indicates is that Mr.  
19 Brandon initially thought the calls were prank calls and his actions are consistent  
20 with his initial view of the situation. While he may have been negligent in coming  
21 to this conclusion and he may have been negligent in failing to obtain additional  
22 information from Mr. Brown, which resulted in the sending of firetrucks in the  
23 wrong direction, or negligent in failing to dispatch the ambulance, no reasonable  
24 jury could conclude that he was deliberately indifferent to Mr. Brown's safety and  
25 well-being.

#### 26 State Law Claims

27 The Court declines to exercise its supplemental jurisdiction over the  
28 remaining state law claims. *See United Mine Workers v. Gibb*, 383 U.S. 715, 726

1 (1966) (instruction that state law claims should be dismissed if federal claims are  
2 dismissed before trial); *Acri v. Varian Assoc., Inc.*, 114 F.3d 999, 1000-1001 (9th  
3 Cir. 1997).

4 **Defendants' Joint Motion to Strike**

5 Defendants move to strike portions of affidavits that were filed by Plaintiff  
6 in opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. Defendants argue  
7 that the challenged portions are irrelevant and not based upon personal knowledge  
8 and should be stricken. Based on the Court's analysis set forth above, Defendants'  
9 Joint Motion to Strike is moot.

10 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

11 1. Defendants' Joint Motion for Summary Judgment. ECF 17, is  
12 **GRANTED**, in part.

13 2. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of  
14 Defendants and against Plaintiff with respect to Plaintiff's Fourteenth Amendment  
15 Due Process claim.

16 3. The remaining state law claims are **remanded** to Lincoln County  
17 Superior Court.

18 4. Defendants' Motion to Strike, ECF No. 34, is **DENIED**, as moot.

19 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk of Court is directed to enter this Order,  
20 forward copies to counsel, and close the file.

21 **DATED** this 8th day of June 2020.



25 A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stanley A. Bastian".  
26

27 Stanley A. Bastian  
28 United States District Judge